State Librarian

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVIII—NO 2,983 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893. NEW SERIES—VOL. X—NO. 524

THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....APRIL 27, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The World's Fay will be opened next Monday May 1st.

It is said that the Emperor William, of Germany, will attend the World's Fair.

Two condemned murders escaped from New York's great prison, Sing Sing, last week and have not been heard of since.

The State Chronicle will be sold on May 9th to the highest bidder. Mr. Josephus Daniels, the ex-editor of the Chronicle, held a mortgage on it for $3,000, and will have it sold to satisfy the same. It is probable that the news and Observer will purchase the property.

The Duchess of Sunderland who has been ordered to jail by an English Judge for contempt of court in burning a letter on file in evidence, is an American woman. She was taken violently ill on hearing the order and has not yet been put in jail; but that she will go there is pretty certain. The judgment of the court seems very severe.

The State Capitol of Texas is the largest State building in the United States and the seventh in size among the buildings of the world. It is a vast Greek cross of red Texas granite, with a central rotounda covered by a dome 311 feet high. It was begun in 1881 and finished in 1888, having cost about $3,500 000. It was paid for with 3,000,000 acres of public land, deeded to the capitalists who executed the work.

Mr. R. Eames, Jr., who has been collecting the mineral specimens for exhibition at the World's Fair, tells us, says the Salisbury Herald, that North Carolina will not be surpassed by any other State. He has secured large quantities of exceedingly fine ore and is still getting more. The display made by North Carolina will excel anything ever before attempted and will be bound to attract attention. Mr. Eames believes that the State will gain a great deal from the exhibit.

Non interference in foreign affairs, says the Richmond Times, has always been one of the cardinal principles of this Republic. By the strict observance of that principle, the country has for years kept at peace with all man kind, and has grown wealthy and strong. The Republican revolutionists who are now yelling so lustily for the annexation of Hawaii should, if they have any spark of what little patriotism they ever pretended to have, pause and consider this fact.

Last year there were only 136,000 voters in Belgium; hereafter, says the News and Observer, under the new rule of universal suffrage there will be nearly ten times as many. The people have by their strike and agitation attained liberty to be their own rulers under the constitution. Belgium although one of the smallest nations in Europe is the most densely populated country in the world. It is about one fifth the size of North Carolina, and has a population nearly four times as great. The population there is about 18 times as thick as with us.

People who wish to see President Cleveland when he comes to Chicago to press the button next May will be obliged to go to Jackson Park, for he will not come down town. In accordance with a wish, personally expressed to Director Ferd W. Peck when he was in Washington three weeks ago, the President's coming and going will be unostentations. Mr. Cleveland requested that no receptions or entertainments whatever be arranged for him. He told Mr. Peck that if his time was to be consumed by engagements he would not leave Washington.

Such a roar of cannonading will greet President Cleveland when he reviews the great naval parade in the Hudson river on April 27th, as probably has not been heard at one time in the western hemisphere in all the wars it has known. Thirty-four ships of war, with the precision of a fleet wheeling into position, vessel after vessel, firing on a fort and then passing on out of range, will discharge individually twenty-one guns as the presidential salute. Then, when the president is ready to go ashore, all the thirty-four ships will unite in bidding him farewell, and at one time each ship will blaze away with twenty-one guns.

The Scotch-Irish will hold their Fifth Congress at Springfield, Ohio, says the Wilmington Messenger, on 11th May and will sit for four days. It is announced that addresses will be delivered by Governor Wm. McKinley, Gen. W. H. Gibson, Gen. John Beatty, the Rev. Professor Morehead, the Hon. John A. McMahan, Judge J. C. Miller and several others of Ohio: Robert Bonner and the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York; Professor Geo. McLoskie, of Princeton; the Rev. D. J. S. MacIntosh and Col. A. K. Kclure, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelley. of Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Bryson, of Huntsville, Ala.; Senator Wm. Lindsay and Helm Bruce, Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. Miccolls, of St. Louis; the Rev. Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Iowa, and many other men of prominence and ability. All natives of this country who are descended from the Scotch-Irish are invited to attended.

In a recent article, written by request for the Atlanta Constitution, Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, explodes, completely, the idea that some persons have that there is danger of over-doing the manufacture of cotton in the South. It is a conceded fact, says the Statesville Landmark, as pointed out by Mr. Tompkins, that the profits of cotton milling are greater in the South than in the North or New England. This is due to the fact that this is the seat of cotton production, that labor is cheaper here than elsewhere, and to other causes So that New England and old England will both have to find their profits so short that they will be compelled to go out of the business before it ceases to yield a fair profit in the South. Of course there may be over-production in certain lines but this possibility the intelligent builders of new mills will have in mind in determining the character of their product, but as for the business as a whole being over-done in the South, it is out of the question. The entire cotton crop should, in fact, be manufactured in the South. This is the gist of Mr. Tompkins' argument, and it is conclusive.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Mr. Frank Batchellor, of Raleigh, died of heart disease Thursday afternoon while out driving with his mother. ——The Tennessee authorities are hastening troops to the scene of conflict at the coal mines. ——Secretary Smith returned to Washington last week.—— The sloop Seafoam was wrecked off Morehead, N. C., bar, last week. The crew were saved. —— Senator Vance writes to friends in Washington that he is in first rate health. —— Col. Paul F. Faison has been sworn in as Indian inspector. ——Edwin Booth was stricken with paralysis Wednesday. His physicians say he will be over it in a day or two. —— The widow of Gen. Hancock is dead. —— Miners attacked the convict camps at Tracy City, Tenn. ——Secretary Carlisle has made a statement as to the financial situation of the Treasury Department. ——The Joint Stock bank of Australia has failed, with liabilities of £13,000,009. ——The grand jury has found the third true bill against Lewis Redwine, defaulting cashier of the Gate City National bank. This bill charges him with embezzling $15,000 on February 17th and with embezzling $40 700 on subsequent dates. ——The Columbus caravals have arrived.—— The office seekers at Washington are rapidly thinning out. ——The latest news from Honolulu is that quiet reigns on all the islands. The report that Commissioner Blount did not consult Minister Stevens before taking down our flag is contradicted, as is also the report that the Japanese contemplate resistance to American domination in the islands. —— The sheriff of Craven county having gone to James City to oust the negroes and put Jas. Bryan, the owner, in possession of his property, found all the doors locked and over 1,000 negroes in a body, who were antagonistic. He withdrew and called for a posse, but so few men responded to his call that he abandoned his purpose and called on the Governor for military assistance. ——While Mrs. Doby was handing a gun to her husband from a window, the weapon was accidentally discharged, she being instantly killed. ——Geo. Gentry, a notorious outlaw, has been convicted of stealing a horse. Gentry belongs to a desperate gang, which has infested this section. His brother, Ashbury Gentry, convicted of murder recently, broke jail at Atlanta and is still at large. ——A remarkable railroad accident occurred at Centralia, W. Va., on the Ganley division of the West Virginia and Pittsburg road, owned by United States Senator Camden. The engine and two empty cars were derailed. Nobody was hurt. While the force of section hands were working with jacks to lift the tank of the engine from the track the jacks gave way and the tank fell on five men killing one instantly and fatally injuring four others. Senator Camden was present, being on an inspection tour, and personally cared for the injured men. ——A special from Rome says: The weather is brilliant and the city presents an extremely animated appearance. It is estimated that not less than 150,000 visitors are in the city. The decorations everywhere are most sumptuous and everything indicates a desire on the part of the people to show their loyalty and joy over the coming twenty-fifth anniversary of King Humbert's marriage. The German Emperor and Empress have arrived. King Humbert and Queen Margharita met the Imperial visitors at the station. The greeting between the Emperor and King Humbert and the Empress and Queen Margharita was most cordial. ——Specials to the Morning News from Southern Georgia report that that section of the State is being swept by terrific rain and wind storms. At Chipley, eight residences and several barns were demolished. At Albany the storm was accompanied by almost incessant flashes of lightning. A negro cabin was struck, but its inmates escaped injury. Valdosta reports all crops, including cotton, badly damaged. No other points have been heard from as yet, and no loss of life is reported. In Savannah the wind and rain were terrific. ——Mrs. John Schmidt, of Atlanta, jumped from a New York ferry boat and was rescued with difficulty. ——A negro in Kansas makes a deadly assault upon a citizen, is arrested and tried and senteneed to the penitentiary for seven years, all within two days. The wounded man's friends took the negro from the officials and lynched him. ——Two murderers escaped from Sing Sing prison last week. ——Fire destroyed ten residences and a church in Kinston, N. C., Thursday afternoon. ——A great mass of evidence has been taken in the contested election case from the Fifth Congressional district of this State, and it is very favorable to Mr. Williams, the contestant. ——The State University and Wake Forest base ball teams played a very poor game at Raleigh, the score being 18 to 6 in favor of the former. ——The Earl of Derby is dead. ——The handsome residence of Mr. J. J. McCown, near Florence, S. C., was burned Friday morning. The family barely escaped and only a few clothing were saved. ——Dun & Co.'s weekly report says that monetary doubts overshadow all other influences at New York; that the monetary outlook has caused much liquidation on the New York markets; that the reports from cities show extensive embarrassments from storms and backward spring; that collections generally are slower than usual; that exports of merchandise for April fall short of last year, while imports increase nearly 20 per cent. and the excess of imports are likely to be large. —— Three men robbed a store at Scranton, Miss., and killed a clerk. The murderers are now in jail heavily guarded to prevent lynching. —— Messrs. W. R. Henry and T. J. Jernigan say that while still expecting foreign appointments, they will accept department positions rather than embarrass the appointing power. —— The Washington Evening News publishes a story of a North Carolinian languishing in a prison in Peru. ——Governor Carr called on the President last Friday and while at the White House was presented a bouquet by Arthur Simmons, a colored servitor at the White House from this State. ——There has been no trouble at Morrilton since the lynching of Thornton. ——The Irish Home Rule bill has passed the House of Commons by a vote of 347 to 304. ——Monday Attorney General Olney presented to the Supreme court the bar association resolutions on the death of the late Justice Lamar. ——Patrick H. Morgan, of Shawboro, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of that life saving station. ——The Australian Government notifies Minister Grant that it will not receive Mr. Judd as Consul General at Vienna. ——Gen. Edward F. Beal died at his home in Washington Saturday afternoon. He was Gen. Grant's closest friend.

The Life of a Czar.

Contemporary Review.

The czar's daily habits of life are those of a pope rather than of a secular monarch; his relaxations those of a prisoner rather than a potentate. When residing at Gatshina, he generally rises at 7 a. m., whereas few noblemen in the capital leave their beds much before midday, and I am personally acquainted with two who rise with the regularity of clockwork at 3 o'clock every day. He then takes a quiet stroll in the uninteresting, well watched palace park, returns to early breakfast and engages in severe manual labor as a preparation for the official work of the day, The latter consists mainly in the reading and signing of enormous piles of edicts, ukases, laws and reports, all of which he conscientiously endeavors to understand.

Upon the margins of these documents he writes his decisions or his impressions with a frankness and "abandon" which laugh prudence and propriety to scorn. Those who maintain that he is kept in complete or even partial ignorance of the cruel measures adopted in his name, or else that his boasted love of his people is but the varnish of hypocrisy, are as much astray in the matter of fact as in their appreciation. Cold blooded cruelty or savage hatred is not the correct name of the motives that inspired the slaughter of the Amalekites by Saul, or the autos de fe of Arbues de Epila, and it should not be forgotten that there is a moral ailment called a false conscience, the effect of which is to poison the action without vitiating its source.

"Men never do wrong so thoroughly and so cheerfully," says Pascal, "as when they are obeying the promptings of a false principle of conscience." To fancy therefore, as many English optimists do, that the emperor needs only to be informed of the facts in order to repeal the cruel laws and remodel the system of government which is ruining his people, is as reasonable as to delude one's self with the pleasing notion that an illiterate peasant needs but a pair of spectacles in order to enable him to read his Bible.

The remarks which the czar thus jots down on the margin of the documents submitted for his consideration are probably more characteristic of the man than all his fragmentary conversations with his ministers and courtiers, although it would be a mistake to attribute to this fact the custom of glazing everything he thus pens and carefully preserving it in the imperial archives for the edification of future generations. He writes down the thoughts suggested by what he reads just as they occur, employing the picturesque phraseology in which they embody themselves. And the former are not always very correct nor the latter very refined. "They are a set of hogs" is a phrase that recurs more frequently than most. "What a beast he is!" (ekaya skotina) is another.

The account of a fire, of a failure of the crops, of a famine or of some other calamity is almost invariably commented upon in the one stereotyped word, "discouraging" (neyooteshitelno,) and so frequently has this brief commentary been written on the most important reports that a minister, once remarked that if the fingers of fate were to write on the wall of the Anitshkoff palace what they are reported to have written on that of Belshazzar the Russian monarch could not withstand the temptation of scribbling under it the customary gloss, "Neyooteshitelno."

He wrote a very disparaging remark on the margin of a document prepared by his own imperial council, the results of which threatened to prove more serious than he had reason to anticipate. "The council thought to trick me, but they shan't." The members of that body, which consists of men who have occupied the highest posts in the empire, were highly indignant when they heard of the libel and threatened to strike work unles the words were expunged.

The Grand Duke Michæl, who is president of the council, was requested to lay the matter before his majesty, but the czar's uncle shrank from the crime implied in such disrespectful presumption, whereupon State Secretary Pelovrteff mustered up the needful courage and explained matters to the emperor, who asked, "Well, and what do they want done?" "That your majesty would be graciously pleased to order that the words should not be glazed over nor preserved in the imperial archives, lest they should be endowed with an invidious species of immortality." "What rot!" (kakoy vzdor,) exclaimed the czar smilling. "However, I'll have the words struck out," and the libelous gloss disappeared.

He rarely misses a chance of visiting one of the imperial theaters, where he appreciates good acting and manifests his appreciation of the traditional manner of plebeians, and although he frequently encourages the Russian and occasionally the French drama by his presence neither of the two affords him such genuine pleasure as the opera. After the theatre he never partakes of the tea and refreshments which are always served to the other members of the family, but retires to rest as soon as possible.

Tasks of manual labor are much more difficult to find in the city than in the country, and he sometimes has resource to curious makeshifts in order to satisfy his desire. Three years ago, for instance, he undertook to contribute his share in preparing the apartments of the Anitishkog palace for winter residence. Previous to that time the work of hanging the pictures used to be intrusted to a specialist in town, whose charge was 7 rubles a picture (about 14 shillings.) That year, however, he hung them all to his own satisfaction and that of the other members of the imperial family, refusing all assistance except that of a workingman of the palace named Sokoloff.

As soon as the task was accomplished the czar remarked with a smile, "This is the first money I have earned in my life."

Had he learned the truth he would have been astonished to discover how small was the equivalent of his labor in money, for the wages of Sokoloff and the cost of the materials, instruments, etc., had well nigh absorbed all that he fancied he had saved.

But in spite of all his occupations, physical and mental, he has ample time to brood over his imperial loneliness and sigh for the quiet pleasures of private life which he is destined never to know again,

United States Trade in Mexico.

Globe Democrat.

"The United States is gradually forcing European trade out of Mexico," remarked Walter Keith. "I have just returned from a business trip through the republic, and am surprised at the amount of Americanizing which has taken place in the last five or ten years." If the United States manufactures and merchants had started in twenty years ago to cater to the Mexican trade, they would have had a monopoly of it long before this. Unfortunately, however, they, wasted a great many years and a great many thousand dollars trying to educate the Mexican merchants, and it is only since they abandoned the attempt that they have made such headway with them. Pride is a strong characteristic of the native Mexican, and indeed of men of Spanish decent generally, and with this is an objection to variations in their orders, with the explanation either implied or stated that the shipper knows best what is really wanted.

"Hundreds of articles made in this country and exported to Mexico cannot be sold there at all, whereas there are hundreds of articles made here and never sent to Mexico which would fill a long felt want among those who regard President Diaz as their ruler. The English and German exporters have been for years using a special line of packing cases for Mexico. These are very light, although exceptionally strong, and as duty is paid by weight, and the case is always weighed with the goods, this has given the European goods quite an advantage over those sent from the United States, and packed in heavy wooden boxes. There is another reason, of course, why America makes slow progress in this trade. No matter how wealthy a Mexican may be he likes to have very long credit, and has no objection to forfeiting discounts in consequence. The European exporters, by negotiating their bills of lading, give this long time without inconvenience, while their American rivals have been trying to tempt Mexican buyers with lower prices and drafts at thirty days. The impossibility of changing the national characteristics of the people is being recognized now, and hence the United States is getting very nearly its share of this very remunerative trade."

Three Curious Words.

New York Sun.

Filibuster, freebooter and buccaneer are words curiously interrelated. The French and the English sea adventurers once made common cause against Spanish settlements in the new world, and all three of these words came in time to describe the rude sea soldiers who despoiled the Spanish main and the towns up the coast of the Spanish possessions. Filibuster is said to be the result of an attempt to make a French word of freebooter, and the English borrowed it back from the French because it sounded less frankly brutal than the English word.

Buccaneer was originally French in form, and it meant at first one who hunted the boucan or wild cattle and hogs of the West Indies; then one who made jerked meat and their flesh, and finally, because this meat was used to provision the ships of the sea rovers, a filibuster or freebooter.

Killed Two Serenaders.

A double tragedy is reported from Ness county. John Anderson was married and took his wife to the home he had provided for her a few miles from Ness City. About midnight a crowd of nearly fifty serenaders surrounded his house and commenced firing guns, beating tinpans and making other hideous noises. The crowd was composed of hoodlums.

One cowboy who was drunk had a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot. Instead of firing into the air he deliberately emptied its contents into the house, barely missing Anderson and his wife.

This made Anderson angry. He grabbed a double-barreled gun, raised a window and fired into the crowd, killing two young men of the neighborhood and seriously wounding the cowboy. The latter is being cared for at Anderson's home. The sympathy of the people is with Anderson, who has not been arrested.

Kentucky's Unique Exhibit.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The proprietors of one of the large Louisville distilleries have secured the privilege of erecting within the World's fair grounds a log cabin "stillhouse," after the fashion of those found in Kentucky 50 years ago. The "stillhouse" will be 40 feet long, 35 feet wide and 40 feet high. A warehouse will also be built of logs, and between the two buildings will be an observation tower. The stills will be of highly polished brass, and five barrels a day will be produced. The distillery will be run on the old time plan by three graybeards from the mountains of Virginia. They are 80 years of age. All the metal work will be of highly polished brass, and the liquor will run through glass tubes, so that the process can be watched from beginning to end. Work has been begun already on the log cabins. It is said that the enterprise will require an outlay of $40,000.

The Author of "Annie Laurie."

Sampson Democrat.

In one of his late inimitable letters to an Atlanta paper, Bill Arp tells how he slipped up as to the authorship of a once well-known song. The great Georgia humorist hearing his daughters playing the old-time popular air, "Allain Adair," on the piano one evening, thought he would like to read the words of the song, so he hunted up an old edition of Burns, searched the volume, and didn't find the song in it, of course. Being a little put out at his failure to find it when he expected to, he concluded to consult a gentleman of the neighborhood who was considered a sort of Sir Oracle in his circle in such matters, and seeing him one day Bill asked him who wrote "Allain Adair," and Sir Oracle promptly answered, "Robert Burns." Bill's experience reminds this writer of something similar. One day in the '50's the late "Dick" Badger, of Raleigh, William M. Coleman, at that time of Concord, and since Attorney General of the State, and some Chapel Hill students whose names we cannot now recall, were in the room of this writer, under the Dialectic Hall at the University when the question as to the authorship of "Annie Laurie" arose, and was discussed with warmth; and while a majority at first said that Burns wrote it, nearly all agreed finally that the authorship of the song was enveloped in doubt. Before, however, the discussion ended, the lamented Dr. Elisha Mitchell (whom all old-time Chapel Hill boys lovingly remember), entered the room, and upon being informed as to the subject of our discussion, he promptly stated that, while the authorship of "Annie Laurie," like that of many other of the most popular songs was a point regarding which there was much ignorance, even among people otherwise well informed, the matter had been settled beyond a doubt in his mind, by a writer in a Scotch magazine or review, and going to the Dialectic library he soon returned with an old magazine or review, and read to us the article of the writer referred to, which seemed to settle the matter of the authorship of the song beyond the shadow of doubt. According to that writer the song was written by Douglas of Finland. And the writer went on to say that while a great many people supposed that the heroine of the song was simply a creation of the poet's fancy, or perhaps some humble peasant girl, such, however, was not the case. He claimed that Annie Laurie was of gentle birth, her father being Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwelton House, Glencairn, Dumfriesshire. Maxwelton House was originally the castle of the earls of Glencairn, but was bought in 1611 by Stephen Laurie, the founder of the Laurie family. A later Scotch writer than the one referred to above, says that Annie Laurie was born in Maxwelton House and that her birth was thus chronicled by her father:

"At the pleasure of Almighty God, my daughter, Annie Laurie, was born upon the 16th day of December, 1682 years, about six o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by Mr. George——, minister of Glencairn."

The same writer says that Douglas of Finland was a comparatively near neighbor of the Lauries, and, as was perhaps only natural, he fell desperately in love with Annie. And then it was, doubtless, he penned that song which has served to make her famous and which is known and sung in all the various quarters of the globe, and particularly where Scotia's sons are found.

In the original there were but two verses:

Maxwelton's banks are bonnie,
They're a' clad o'wer wi' dew,
Where I an' Annie Laurie
Made up the bargain true,
Made up the bargain true
Which ne'er forgot a'all be,
An' for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doun an' dee.

She's backit like the peacock,
She's breistit like the swan,
She's jimp about the middle,
Her waist ye weel micht span,
Her waist ye weel micht span,
An' she has a rolling e'e
An' for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doun an' dee.

Who added the third verse is not known, but as the last writer above says: "No lover of the old song would willingly dispense with it."

Like dew on the gowan lying
Is the fa' o' her fairy feet;
Like summer breezes sighing
Her voice is low and sweet,
Her voice is low and sweet
An' che's a' the world to me,
An' for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doun an' dee.

The modern version of the song differs somewhat from the original but it is so well known that it is not worth while publishing it. The music of the song is modern and was composed by Lady John Scott.

Perhaps it may interest the young lady readers of the Democrat to know that Douglas of Finland, the author of the song, did not succeed in winning the winsome Annie for his bride after all.

But, 'twas ever thus, young ladies; and soon or late you will probably realize the fact that, a woman rarely ever weds the man who loves her most, and, somewhat conversely, a man never—well, hardly ever—marries the woman he loves best.

"True, 'tis a pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

T. J. L.

P. S.—Aleck Ferguson married Annie Laurie.

A gentleman reported dead was rewarded with a first rate press obituary notice. He was not dead, but being met in the street, after the surprise was over, his friend merely observed, "If you are not dead, you ought to be, for no man can live up to that splendid obituary notice you have had."—*Exchange.*

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Secretary Carlisle Makes a Statement as to Financial Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Carlisle to-night made the following statement regarding the financial situation:

"In the exercise of discretionary power conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of July 14th, 1890, he has been paying gold for the coin treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion, and he will continue to do so as long as he has gold lawfully available for that purpose. Under this process the Government has been and is now paying gold for silver bullion and storing silver in its vaults where it is as useless for any purpose of circulation or redemption as iron, lead or any other commodity.

"The Government in the first place issues coin treasury notes in payment for silver bullion, and then the coin treasury note is presented at the sub-treasury and gold is paid out for it. So that the effect is precisely the same as if gold were paid directly for silver in the first instance. About $800,000 of gold, which was withdrawn from the sub-treasury on last Tuesday for shipment abroad was paid out on these coin treasury notes.

"No order has been made to stop the payment of gold upon these notes, nor has any one been authorized to say that such an order would be issued.

"The purpose of the Government to preserve its own credit unimpaired and maintain the parity of the two metals by all lawful means will not be abandoned under any circumstances. In view of the existing legislation, the only question for consideration is as to the measure that ought to be adopted to insure the accomplishment of the purposes, and upon this question there is, of course, room for wide differences of opinion. The total stock of gold coin and gold bullion now in this country, including what is held by the treasury as well as what is held by the banks and individuals, amounts to about $740,000,000. When I came into the Treasury Department on the 7th of March the amount of free gold on hand had been reduced to $987,000 but by arrangements with Western banks it was increased until on the 1st of April it amounted to nearly $8,000,000. Then heavy shipments began to be made and two days ago we had only about $40,000, but now it amounts to $885,000 after deducting what has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury to-day for shipments.

"Arrangements are now in progress by which more gold is to be procurred from the West and I hope that a sufficient quantity will be secured to keep the gold reserve intact. There is gold enough in the country to meet all the requirements of the situation, and if all who are really interested in maintaining sound and stable currency would assist the Secretary of the Treasury to the extent of their abilities, the existing difficulties would soon be removed."

In addition to this statement, Secretary Carlisle said that $900,000 in gold had been taken out of the sub-treasury in New York to-day for export. The class of money paid into the sub-treasury for this gold withdrawal included $400,000 in gold certificates which, to that amount, did not reduce the gold reserve, because they themselves were practically gold. So the actual gold reduction of the day was only $400,000, leaving a balance, as stated above. This is the first considerable amount of gold certificates paid into the sub-treasury for gold export for many years and encourage the treasury officials to hope that the banks, seeing the situation, will continue to present gold certificates, in part payment at least, for the gold withdrawn for export.

The Spot Where a New Day is Born.

Newbern Journal.

The maritime powers of the world regard this 180th degree of longitude from London (or Greenwich) as the point where the day changes. This meridian, therefore leads the day. Its passage under the 180th or midnight celestial meridian marks the beginning of a new day for the earth, here to-day becomes to-morrow! We have a new date for the month, and a new day for the week in transition. It is here that Sunday ends and Sunday begins. It is here, then, that Sunday was born, just to the west of Honolulu, but bear in mind that the day travels westward; therefore this new born day does not visit Honolulu until it has made the circuit of the round globe. Honolulu and New Zealand are only about 30 degrees apart in longitude but they are a whole day apart as regards any particular day, because the point at which the day changes lies between them.

How a Beatiful Flower was Named.

And old legend tells of two lovers, walking by the river Rnine. The lady begged her suitor to pluck a little pale blue flower, growing on the bank. In doing so, he fell into the water, and was drowned; but, while sinking, he threw the flower to her, and cried: "Forget me not!" Thousands of women will never forget what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for them. It is prepared specially to cure those diseases from which they alone suffer, and often in silence, rather than consult a physician—as periodical pains, weak back, prolapsus, and all uterine troubles. Purely vegetable, and *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Ancient Wonders of the East.

Ninevah was fourteen miles long and eight miles wide, the whole city surrounded by a wall 100 feet high, so thick as to furnish ample room for three chariots to be driven abreast around the top. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and of the same height as those of Nineveh. This monster wall had twelve openings or gates, which were closed by enormous shutters every evening at sun down. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was about an even hundred years in building, was 450 feet to the first support of the roof.

The largest of the pyramids was originally 481 feet high and 853 on the sides, the base covering eleven acres. The stones, which are in 508 layers, average 600 feet in length. One account says 350,000 men worked for twenty years in fashioning the Titanic pile. The famous "Labyrinth of Egypt" contained 300 rooms or chambers, and 12 halls. Thebes, Egypt, at the present time, presents ruins twenty-seven miles in circumference. The remains of many of the buildings, such as columns, arches, etc., are of such gigantic size that no known modern machinery would be equal to the task of taking them down, to say nothing of putting them in their present positions.

The Public Debt.

The Treasury Department has issued the public debt statement for December. It shows that in the last month of the year there was a net increase of the debt of the United States to the amount of $518,283.30. The items from which this increase was made up were as follows: Increase of interest bearing debt $100; decrease of debt bearing no interest, $671,176.50; decrease of debt on which interest has ceased, $46,970; decrease of net cash in the Treasury, $1,236,330.30. On the 31st ult. the total of these items were: Interest bearing debt, $585,033,080; debt on which interest has ceased, $2,385,045.26; debt bearing no interest, $377,106,627.87. The total gold in the Treasury December 31 was $238,359.801.29. against $247,598,465.89 at the end of November. Silver increased from $458,496,138.55 to $462,389,518.01. Against these deposits there were outstanding $141,347,889 gold certificates and $325,783,504 silver certificates. The net cash balance (surplus in the Treasury) at the end of the year was $29,092,588.20. Of this amount $16,061,919.82 was in national bank depositaries, and $10,571,480.83 in subsidiary silver coin. The net cash balance November 30 was $30,328,918.50.

The Anthem.

Cornhill Magazine

The rustic choir's greatest show was always made in the anthem, in which some bumpkin had generally a solo to exhibit his "lusty voice." It was a splendid musical display—of its kind. People came from a long distance to hear it and felt so satisfied that they left without the sermon. No wonder Shakespeare made Sir John Falstaff lose his voice with "hallooing and singing of anthems." To be sure he was guilty of an anachronism, for there were no anthems in the fat knight's time, but it may reasonably be supposed that he had become so impressed with this part of the service in his own day that he dropped into the nod which even Homer is privileged occasionally to enjoy.

The Jack Tar who explained a "hanthem" to his mate on the simple principles of verbal elongation was not so far out after all. "If I was to say to you," he began, "'Ere, Bill, give me that handspike,' that wouldn't be a hanthem; but if I was to say to you, 'Bill, Bill, Bill, give, give, give me, give me, that, that, that handspike, spike, spike, spike,' why, that would be a hanthem." Just after this fashion did the old village choirs tear and toss their authem texts.

The Panama Scandals

A report from Paris states that M. Charles De Lesseps has come to an understanding with the French authorities, by which, in consideration of giving all the information in his power in relation to the beneficiaries of Panama corruption, he is to be treated with great leniency, if not admitted to absolute immunity. He is said to have made an unreserved statement of the facts within his knowledge, and will repeat the facts on his own trial and at trials of others connected with the scandal. His motives are stated to be, not only to secure immunity, but to convince the public that the Panama Company was forced by irresistible pressure on the part of officials and the press to choose between wholesale corruption and the threatened ruin of the enterprise. It is said that the acknowledgements made by him will create a sensation in America, as well as in France.

A Hundred Years to Come.

Would'n't you like to live until the year A. D. 2000, just to see the people and the world generally? Who knows but you might, if you observe the laws of health, and keep the Stomach, Liver and Bowels in full action. The best medicine known for this is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are small, sugar-coated granules, but powerful to cure; produce no nausea or griping; easy to take, and a sure cure for billiousness, constipation, headache, and diseases produced by an inactive liver A convenient vest-pocket remedy.

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Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

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On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
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Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1893.

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The finest lot of PANSEYS we ever had. From pots 50 cts. per doz.; from seed-bed 25 cts. per doz. Choice Geraniums in variety 1.00 per doz.; and a full stock of Greenhouse Plants in fine condition. Hydranges; Roses; Sweet Olives; Lauristinus; Acuba Japonica from pots. Pines, Spruces, Arbourvitaes, Hedge-plants and Flowering Shrubs in abundance.
No excuse for sending off for plants.
2—16—93—2m

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 27, 1893.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND NORTH CAROLINA'S RELATION THERETO.

The attitude of the great Mongolian race towards the industrial development of the European races—or, borrowing the linguistic classification, of the Aryans,—is a matter of no small moment in estimating the importance of the movement which has secured for ours the appelation of the industrial age. The Chinaman, stronger in his huge empire, still offers resistance to industrial invasion, though yielding at many points sufficiently in the past thirty-five years to disclose to us incidentally many extraordinary evidences of the high civilization of that ancient land, which must be taken as the record of an adequate "progress" at one or other time in its history. What the rate of progress may have been, we have yet no means of knowing, but its volume cannot be questioned when one contemplates the evidences now seen there of material accomplishment—in the arts and sciences, in fine roads, in the luxurious appliances for living—and is thus reminded of that highest order of intelleetual development and attainment which, existing somewhere in the statecraft of China, has sufficed to control one-third of the earth's population for more than two decades of centuries.

So long as such a people held out against us, the philosophical student of history might well refrain from the customary enthusiasm of the day over the marvelous progress of what we know as the world. There is a vast deal of point in the on his taunt of the intelligent Chinaman native heath, who, angered by the superior airs of that particularly offensive specimen of the Aryan race, the Englishman of Hong Kong, twitted his tormentor with the truth that the Chinaman's ancestors were reading and writing when the Briton's were eating snakes and roots in the caves of England.

"Who knows," said the philosopher of thirty-five years ago, "but that this great material movement of our Aryan race is but the effort of a day? Contrast the Chinese manifestation of enduring power with the mutations of Aryan civilization and its evanescent character, and with the short life especially of the present cycle of English civilization which did not even possess a literature five centuries ago!"

So the Mongol's reluctant approval is worth a great deal in estimating the character and the value of the industrial movement of our world. To us in America the trend and ultimate effect of this movement is of especial importance, because its development is greatest here. This was to be expected from the operation of the giant forces of our vast territory, but the movement is greatly accelerated by the inflow of capital from abroad. Thoughtful men are everywhere now forecasting the destiny of the American nation, and wise capitalists of the older nations are showing their faith in it by enormous investments in lands, and in railway, mining and manufacturing enterprises.

The country immediately tributary to this great world centre will advance with equal pace, as a whole. But the States and sections which are alert to seize the consequential advantages, will be most benefitted. What are we doing in North Carolina to exact of the great industrial wealth-bearer the tribute to which our resources and our situation on seaboard entitle us? What are others about to do with their own States' resources for themselves and with ours also for themselves?

How the great world is struggling about us of North Carolina to wrest away our share; with what persistent aggressiveness it is sought to fix upon us our traditional attitude as hewers of wood and drawers of waters unto the congregations without our borders—let the following extracts illustrate:

At Lynchburg, which we passed going down the Valley of the James on our return from the coal fields and the great furnaces on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, we again enter the iron fields stretching along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge from the Potomac for over 300 miles in Virginia, and even a greater distance in the Carolinas. It will be borne in mind that this is the "home" of the steel-making magnetites.

* * * * *

Just across the State line, in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, lies the most wonderful ore district of which I know anything in North America. One magnetic mine, the "Cranberry," now in full operation, and within sixty miles by rail of the Bristol terminus of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and from which thousands of tons are shipped over this road to Pennsylvania, is the largest ore deposit ever found at one spot on this continent.

* * * * * * *

We will again return to Richmond and take the train on the Richmond and Danville railroad system, that extends into and penetrates the Carolinas and Georgia, the great shiptimber region of the South Atlantic Coast. This road also opens up immense iron resources, but I need not dwell on them, only remarking that when in a year or two the projected road from Southwest Virginia up the Watauga Valley in Tennessee and across to the Danville System in North Carolina shall have been completed, to haul the coal and coke we have seen, to the great ore fields in North Carolina, the production of iron at no distant day in the State will scarcely fall behind that of her sisters, Virginia and Tennessee, and it will all be *economically tributary to Richmond by railroads now built* and running.

I might dwell on the ship timbers and other naval stores of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. But why? They are known to all this country, and to all maritime people of Europe. In this connection it may not be inappropriate to add that the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Richmond and Alleghany and the Norfolk and Western roads all penetrate regions of forestal wealth, almst beyond computation. And the counties of Ashe and Watauga, North Carolina, and of Floyd, Carroll and Grayson, Virginia, have copper mines only excelled on Lake Superior.

Now, why may not all these rich products of the mine and of the forest part with their last state as raw material within our borders, and find deep water at a North Carolinian seaport? The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway offers the opportunity. Will those whom it concerns avail themselves of it to their own and their State's incalculable benefit? This is a question which the people of North Carolina at large and of this section especially need to address themselves to. Otherwise, they will not secure their share in the benefits of the great industrial movement which even the long tried and enduring wisdom of the Mongolian joins with that of his Indo-European brother in accepting as the most powerful manifestation of human activity, outside his own borders, with which he has yet been contedfro.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The South Carolina Medical Association, in session at Sumter last Thursday, designated the North Carolina Medical Journal as the official organ of the Association.

* * *

The finishing touches are being put on the World's Fair grounds and buildings, and order begins to arise out of the chaos of confusion which has reigned heretofore. The green grass is springing up, and the white buildings, well-made roads and walks make a very handsome picture. So far, says an exchange, the grounds have been open on Sunday, and last Sunday there were 17,000 visitors. The exhibition will be very incomplete during May, but still there will be enough to see, even then, while the weather will be much more comfortable than later. Many will try to go during the last week in May.

* * *

A correspondent writes, says the New York World, to learn how it was that a that a negro was put up at auction in Missouri and his services for six months sold to the highest bidder, despite the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It will be observed that the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution merely provides that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude" shall exist "except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted;" and the fourteenth amendment provides that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The negro in question was convicted of a crime by "due process of law," and the State of Missouri sold his services "as a punishment" for the crime, which it had a perfect right to do.

The American colony in London, says the Wilmington Review, are looking every day in the naturalization columns of the London Gazette to find that Mr. W. W. Astor has become a citizen of England. His purchase of the Cliveden estate, together with the purchase of the Pall Mall Gazette, and his announced intention of publishing a high class magazine in London seems to the average mind conclusive evidence that he wants to be a Britisher. Many have concluded that he has high social aspirations and that by espousing the Tory cause through the purchase of newspapers he has taken one of the well-known roads by which great wealth can eventually reach a peerage or at least a baronetcy. If Mr. Astor's own declaration of his intentions be accepted, and there seems to be no reason for doubting his good faith in the matter, his object is quite different. He has, in fact, selected for himself a mission in life to which he will devote, if necessary, many of the Astor millions. That mission, as he recently expressed it to a friend in rather enigmatical words, is "to combat Radicalism." Those who have occasionally heard Mr. Astor express himself on the subject represent him as much exercised over the rapid growth of the Socialist and Communist spirit among the masses of Europe.

* * *

A Washington Dispatch says: The South Carolina tax cases were passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, the opinion being delivered by Chief Justice Fuller. It came up on petition of Sheriff Teller, of Aiken county, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to release him from imprisonment under judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States that he be fined $500 for contempt. He had seized a train on the South Carolina Railroad upon a warrant issued by the State authorities for the collection of taxes, which were in controversy, The road was in the hands of a receiver, appointed by the United States Court, and he was adjudged guilty of contempt for failing to release the property under order of the court. He came to the Supreme Court for relief. Justice Fuller read an opinion containing much stronger language than is usually found in such a document, denying the application of petitioner for the writ. He said the seizure of the property by force was unjustifiable and could not be defended. Claims of the State for taxes are not superior to the general rule which makes property placed in the hands of a receiver subject to the orders of the court; they are to be determined in the regular way, and in a proper manner. The action of the Circuit Court, Chief Justice Fuller said, was in no sense an action against the State of South Carolina, which it was conceded, could not be maintained under the 11th amendment to the Constitution. In conclusion, he said the Circuit Court was equipped with the fullest power to protect its dignity and to enforce its mandates, and its use of these powers in the case in point could not be reviewed here. Therefore, the petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was denied.

The same judgment was announced in the cases of Sheriffs Riser and Gaines, who came to the Supreme Court of the United States with Teller, for relief.

Press Censorship in Japan

New York Times.

Japan, although it has so many papers—the number is put at 2,000, including Punch and Judy, a pair of comic papers—still keeps up a surprising censorship over its newspaper press. At least, so it appears from a bit of news which an article in Nohi-Nippo gained for the editor of the paper and the writer of the article a sentence of about four years in the penitentiary, two years of police supervision, and over $100 fine each. The article in question poked fun at the festival held in memory of the founding of the Empire by Jimmu Tenno, and stated that, "inasmuch as the time of Jimmu Tenno's reign was one of slavery for the Japanese people, the latter had no special reason to indulge in manifestations of delight." The two Oriental journalists who had such a proud conception of the liberty of the press promptly appealed, but probably with little success.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Steelton, Pa., and the Maryland Steel Company, of Sparrow's Point, Md., have failed.

The Law of Organized Labor.

Harper's Weekly.]

The Toledo, Ann Arbor, and Northern Michigan Railroad Company has complained in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern Ohio that the enter-State freight delivered by it to other railroads is not forwarded, and that the obstruction is caused by the refusal of engineers and other workmen upon connecting roads to move trains or cars carrying such freight. This refusal is in obedience to orders from the Brotherhood of Engineers and other organizations of working-men, who are dissatisfied with the wages paid by the Ann Arbor company, and who establish this "boycott" to compel it to yield to the demands of its men. On proof of these facts, the court has directed the chief of the Brotherhood to countermand the order in question, and has forbidden the engineers and brakemen of the other railroads to obey such orders. Several of the men, who suddenly abandoned the service of one of the roads after the decree of the court was made, have been arrested on a charge of contempt of court, their action being plainly in support of the boycott, and in evasion and defiance of the decree.

Thus far the action of the court has been simply the enforcement of the letter of the Inter-State Commerce Act. That law forbids any discrimination by a railroad or any of its servants for or against any one of its connecting roads in forwarding or handling its freight. Every act of an engineer or other workman, making or compelling such discrimination is clearly a violation of the act, and can be enjoined or punished by a court of the United States. But the decree in question, and the several orders incidental to its enforcement, have produced such alarm and excitement among the chiefs of the great labor organizations as cannot be explained by the announcement of a familar rule of law. They are reported as seeing in such decrees a death-blow to labor organizations. If it is sustained on appeal, they declare that such combinations are useless, and may as well be dissolved. They insist that the real question is whether a man has a right to quit employment at his will; and if that is denied, workmen are but slaves. It is therefore plain that principles of law are assumed or suggested in this case which are far broader than those involved in the technical construction of the statue regulating inter-State commerce—principles, indeed, of universal application to organized labor in its relations to society; and the occasion is one which calls for such a definition of these as will guide our judgment in all similar cases.

This is the more needful if principles essential to public security and to individual freedom are attacked by the constitution and ordinary conduct of many labor unions. But the present issue at Toledo has brought into startling prominence the fact that it is so. These unions affirm the right of every man to labor or be idle at his pleasure; to enter an employment when its terms suit him, and to leave when he will, with no reason but his will. They then combine under an organization which centralizes in one or a few officers authority to control the whole body of workmen, agreeing to quit their employment at once whenever the order is given. The purpose of the combination is to wield such a power over employers as will compel submission to its terms. Hence its aim is to be able to inflict the utmost damage possible upon them and upon the community which they serve. In the case of a railroad it seeks to control such numbers and classes of its servants that the business of the road will be paralyzed by a strike. The greater the embarrassment of the road and the distress to the public, the more fully the purpose of the union is attained. Since the law requires the road to accommodate the public without discrimination and under heavy penalties, the combination of workmen, by forcing upon it the choice between unlawful discriminations in its service and a sudden destruction of its ability to serve the public at all, hopes to extort from it submission to all demands.

In every such case the plot is founded on an error. From the earliest times the common law has refuse to admit that an act which, done by an individual, is within his right, is necessarily innocent when done by a number in combination for the purpose of injuring or unduly influencing another. The elasticity of the law of conspiracy has often been expounded, and this law has been applied whenever the courts have been called upon to save the public from the injury and confusion threatened by such combinations. One man may hiss an actor at his will, but several may not combine to hiss him without exposing themselves to indictment. A dealer may use his credit to obtain goods without crime, but if he agrees with others so to use his credit for the profit of the confederates to the prejudice of sellers, he is guilty of conspiracy. Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, held, in 1821, that "a combination is criminal whenever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public or to oppress individuals by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates, and giving effect to the purposes of the latter, whether of extortion or of mischief;" and the rule have never been questioned in America.

It is true that for many reasons this rule has rarely been applied by the courts to trades-union, at least in this country. In most cases the proof is difficult. Public opinion is inclined to support working-men in all fair efforts to improve their condition, and commonly looks with toleration even on their excesses, knowing that economical laws will in the end correct most of them. Employers, too, find their profit, as well as their comfort, in agreeing with their workmen whenever it is possible, rather than in resolute opposition. But when combinations of men, whether laborers or not, are formed and governed for the one purpose of promoting private interests by disturbing the public peace, by blocking the ways of commerce, by holding in terror over their employers and the community their power to do mischief, the familiar law of conspiracy is applicable, and must be invoked against them. If the chief officers of the great brotherhoods of locomotive drivers and attendants are right in their reputed avowels that these are the real purposes of their unions, and that unless they have the right to carry out these ends their occupation is gone and they may as well dissolve, then the sooner the law of conspiracy is applied to them the better for the safety of the community.

In the Ann Arbor case the court has compelled the Brotherhood of Engineers to disclose its by-laws, which require members, at the bidding of its chief, to disobey the inter-State Commerce Act by discriminating against the cars of any "boycotted" road. The tenor of all the orders in this case is to impress upon workingmen the broad distinction between individual freedom in contracting and in labor, and a conspiracy to enforce private interests by combined action, regardless of the rights of others. The distinction is not obscure and must be thoroughly learned if trades unions are to be other than a menace to civil order and public prosperity, and other than a curse in the end to the whole body of working-men.

It is said that Private Secretary Thurber finds his duties under President Cleveland too exacting, and longs to get back to his law office. E. G. Dunnell, of the New York Times, is mentioned as a possible successor.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1893.

Christopher Columbus is in Washington. Not the discoverer of America, but his descendant, the Duke of Veragua, who is in America as the especially invited and honored guest of the United States, for the purpose of attending the opening of the Columbian Exposition held in honor of his illustrious ancestor. The Duke and his party, in charge of Commander Dickens, U. S. N., who is detailed for the purpose of looking after the comfort of the party, arrived here late Saturday evening, and went at once to the hotel at which a magnificent suite of thirteen rooms had been engaged for them, and over which the Spanish flag will fly during their stay in this city. Yesterday they attended divine service at St. Matthews church, and this afternoon a special reception was held in their honor by President and Mrs. Cleveland, and to-night a musical entertainment at the residence of Senator Brice. To-morrow will be devoted to the sights of the National Capital, including historic Mount Vernon, and Wednesday the Ducal party will go to New York with President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and the cabinet, where they will see the great naval review from the deck of the U. S. S. Dolphin. The Duke and his wife and daughter express themselves as being delighted with America and with the more than cordial reception which has been given them in New York and Washington, the only two cities they have yet visited.

Prompt and decisive action on the part of President Cleveland and his cabinet carried the country safely through what at one period of last week looked very much like a dangerous financial crisis. The free gold was exhausted and the continued demand for gold for export brought the administration face to face with the question of whether bonds should be sold or a portion of the $100,000,000 gold reserve fund should be used to redeem notes presented to the Treasury. Under the law gold might have been refused for Treasury notes, they being payable in coin, but as it had been the practice of the department to redeem these notes with gold it was thought that it might have a bad effect to discontinue the practice just now, so it was decided to use a portion of the reserve fund, and $3,000,000 of it was used; but it was only for a single day. Now, the Treasury has replaced what it used from the fund and has, besides, enough gold to meet all demands, for the present at least. Public opinion, as represented in Washington, is with President Cleveland in the belief that so long as there is known to be more than $700,000,000 in gold in the United States, there is no necessity for the government to sell bonds to procure gold, and as for using a part of the gold reserve fund to redeem notes, that is precisely what the fund was accumulated for, and many prominent democrats do not hesitate to say that it should be used, if necessary, until it becomes apparent that it will be exhausted, before bonds should be issued. The present indications are that the Treasury will soon have plenty of gold, as bankers, particularly in the West and South, are placing their gold at its disposal, and visitors to the World's Fair will soon turn a stream of European gold our way.

Ex-Congressman Vance, of Connecticut, while on a flying visit to Washington, dropped some pleasant democratic news concerning his State, which, although regularly casting its electoral vote for a democrat, has been unable for a long period to send a democrat to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Vance says the legislature to be elected this year will be democratic and that Senator Platt will be succeeded by a democrat, and his friends add, "his name will be Bob Vance."

The weather has been unusually cool this spring, but there is no comparison between the weather and the action of republicans now holding federal offices in various States, in writing letters to the heads of the departments under which they are, asking that they be allowed to remain in office. Even such a pronounced partisan politician as the notorious Webster Flannagan, now collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, has written asking that he be kept in office. Evidently Flanagan is of the same mind now concerning the holding of federal office that he was almost a score of years ago when he startled a National Republican Convention, to which he was a delegate, when the same subject was up, by asking: "What are we here for?" It is probable that he will soon learn what the democratic administration is here for, and the knowledge will hardly please him over much.

Hon. T. F. Bayard, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, will start for London on May 20th. He has been, while in Washington, the recipient of unusual courtesies and attentions from Sir Julian Pauncefoet, the British Ambassador.

Farmers Advised in Regard to Cotton.

March bulletin of the Agricultural Department says: "It is generally conceded—indeed, I have never heard it contradicted—that a five million bale crop of cotton will bring as much money as a ten million bale crop. If this is so, and I believe it to be true, then there is decidedly more money to the producers in the small crop than the full one; for the full crop will cost at least double as much to produce and fully double as much to gather. The 10,000,000 bale crop will cost at least $100,000,000 more money than the $5,000,000 bale crop, and the latter crop will bring as much money as the full crop. In other words, in growing a full crop of cotton the producers will throw away at least $100,000,000 in money, and in growing the small crop they will save at least $100,000,000 from the fact that it will have cost them that much less than the other, and the producers will receive as much money for it as for the full crop, and more, for there will be $100,000,000 in excess in hands of producers, and it will really be better for them to make the five million bale crop and do nothing after, than to make a ten million bale crop, for they will be more than $100,000,000 better off with the small crop and not labor more than half as much. I don't believe I have overdrawn the picture; if I have not, will it not be the utmost folly in the cotton growers of the South to undertake to produce a full crop of cotton? Already cotton has declined in price several points in expectation of a heavy crop being planted. I am in position to know something of the outlook in the preparation for the present crop of cotton, and unless there is a change between this and planting, there will be one of the largest ever planted. How much better it will be for us if we will only have a large surplus of cornfield peas, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, etc., grown upon about half the land we suppose to put in cotton, and with a surplus of all these important crops for feeding both man and beast there will be but little trouble in having all the meat required for our farm and to spare. With everything plentiful upon the farms, that is consumed by both man and beast, and one-half crop of cotton produced, we will be more prosperous and of course more contented than for many years past. When bacon and lard are selling at two prices, and farm products generally are bringing good prices, it would seem that we ought to be fully alive to our own interest and the importance of producing home supplies, and not run wild after the production of an enormous moneyed crop which will bring desolation and ruin to many a household.

Hampton Roads as a Strategic Point.

Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, in Harper's Weekly.

For more than a century Hampton Roads has been a favorite rendezvous for the fleets, home and foreign, friendly and hostile, detailed for duty upon our Atlantic seaboard. This choice was governed by the strategic value of the situation, and so much has flowed logically from this condition that the waters have a sentimental, a historic, interest for all Americans. During our late war its early possession was worth a dozen fortified towns to the government, and between the shallows fringing the limits of the roadstead, from the Middle Ground of Newport News, by Hapton Bar and Thimble Shoal, and so seaward clear of the Horseshoe and its Tail, some of the most famous expeditions have been gathered and despatched. In one season sixty odd vessels of war and dozens of transports have swung together expectantly in its anchorages, or when, as during the week that is past, the wind blew out of the nor'east, and a strident leeward ebb was making, have tugged and strained viciously at moorings that would bother the best of sailors even in such holding-grounds as these. In the past the waters have suffered from the battledoor and shuttlecock of international politics. In two wars, England, yielding her grip upon the colonies by nail and joint and knuckle only, harried the Roads bitterly; and all the tide-waters about it, from Lynhaven to Norfolk, from Old Point to the Nansemond, and to the upper channels of the James, from York Spit to Washington, and from the Virginia capes to Baltimore, have smarted from the dashing forays of her sailors and marines. In the war of independence England held it almost without dispute. In 1813 an English fleet, composed of seven sail of the line, seven frigates, and eleven sloops and gun-vessels, took the Roads, seized Hampton, and raided wherever tides and people permitted. In the end, though, they had enough of it, for they were so worried and fretted by what they called "picaroons and bargemen" that they made an unsuccessful assault upon Craney Island, and then tripped killicks for harbors further seaward. In Revolutionary days two French fleets rendezvoused here, one doing but little in our behalf, and the other so much that its memories should own perpetual remembrance. In August, 1861, Commodore Stringham sailed from here for the attack on Hatteras Inlet with a squadron which included such well-known vessels as the Minnesota, Pawnee, Monticello, Harriot Lane, Susquehanna, Wabash and Cumberland—Cumberland the immortal. Later, Commodore Dupont left the Roads with eighteen ships of war and thirty-three transports, carrying 15,000 men for his fight at Hilton Head and subsequent occupation of the extreme southeastern coast and rivers. In January, 1862, Flag officer Goldsborough took out of the estuary eighteen light-draught steamers and many transports, which seized and held the inlets and sounds of North Carolina. Here, in March of that year, the Monitor drove back the Merrimac, and reconstructed the war naval architecture of the world; and from here, in 1864, there steamed for Fort Fisher the largest fleet ever shepherded by an American admiral. Not even New York Bay nor the matchless Long Island Sound has known such war fleets. And yet of all gathered here none ever equalled in strength, in gun energy, in battle efficiency, the forty vessels which are now assembling to commemorate the genius of Columbus.

An Opportunity Lost.

The New York World administers this just rebuke to those states of the south which have neglected or refused to provide for representation at the Columbian exposition:

It is idle for any of the southern states to complain of the lack of capital and immigration or to organize meetings of governors to make known their wants when they neglect so practical a plan for advertising their resources as a proper representation at the World's Fair would afford. Not a single state in the south has made anything like an adequate appropriation for a display, while Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee are not represented at all. They may attribute lack of immigration and want of capital to any cause they think proper, but the chief cause is lack of proper enterprise and public spirit. The outside world has little conception of the vast resources of the south, especially in coal and iron deposits, and it is blind folly for those states to refuse a proper appropriation to make them known.

The World, says the Atlanta Journal, might have included Georgia among the states which have failed to take advantage of this great opportunity.

The legislature decided that the constitution would not permit an appropriation for a state display at the great fair, though there was a decided difference of opinion on that question among the leading lawyers of Georgia.

Earnest efforts were made by a number of enterprising citizens to raise the necessary funds and to secure a series of exhibits which would give some idea of Georgia's great resources. Plans for a beautiful building were drawn by Mr. G. L. Norman, of this city, and at one time it appeared that the state would be fairly represented at Chicago in spite of the failure of a legislative appropriation. This patriotic hope was, however, disappointed and the thousands of Georgians who visit the World's Fair will have to content themselves as they gaze at the displays of other states with the poor consolation that Georgia could have made a better showing than many of them.

The President's Views on the Currency.

To a representative of the United Press the President said:

"The inclination on the part of the public to accept newspaper reports concerning the intentions of those charged with the management of our national finances seems to justify my emphatic contradiction of the statement that the redemption of any kind of Treasury notes except in gold has at any time been determined upon or contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other member of the present administration.

"The President and his Cabinet are absolutely harmonious in the determination to exercise every power conferred upon them to maintain the public credit, to keep the public faith, and to preserve the parity between gold and silver and between all financial obligations of the government.

"While the law of 1860 forcing the purchase of a fixed amount of silver every month, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may redeem in either gold or silver the Treasury notes given in payment of silver purchases, yet the declaration of the policy of the Government to maintain the parity between the metals seem so clearly to regulate this discretion as to dictate their redemption in gold.

"Of course perplexities and difficulties have grown out of an unfortunate financial policy which we found in vogue, and embarrassments have arisen from ill-advised financial legislation confronting us at every turn; but with cheerful confidence among the people and a patriotic disposition to co-operate, threatened dangers will be averted perding a legislative return to a better and sounder financial plan.

"The strong credit of the country, still unimpaired, and the good sense of our people, which has never failed in time of need, are at hand to save us from disaster."

JAMES CITY.

Trouble Averted by a Peaceful Compromise.

Special to the Wilmington Messenger.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 25.—The Governor went over to James City this morning and addressed the people, who received him cordially and listened to him with earnest attention. They then appointed a committee of conference, which came over and through their counsel, J. E. O'Hara, opened negotiations with Mr. Bryan for leases. A proposition to lease for one year was made by them, which Mr. Bryan would not accept. He then offered to make them three year leases. This was accepted by their counsel, subject to the approval of the committee and until 10 o'clock to-night was given to decide the matter. If a settlement is not reached then a movement of troops will be made at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

To-night at 10:30 o'clock J. E. O'Hara reported to the Governor that the people would accept Mr. Bryan's terms which are that they will pay 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per month rent for three years. At the end of three years they have the privilege of removing their houses from Mr. Bryan's lands. The troops will probably be withdrawn Thursday morning.

[By Southern Press.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 25.—It is apparent that the squatter question at James City will be settled and that trouble will be averted, as expected. The troops are still on the ground, but the latest advices from official sources say that the indications point to a peaceful settlement, and that the negro tenants will probably lease the property from James A. Bryan, the owner.

[New York World of yesterday.]

NEWBERN, N. C., April 24.—Five companies of the State Guard arrived to-night and are in camp on the East Carolina Fair grounds at the edge of Newbern and on the spot where the James City negroes were removed during the war.

James City is on the Trent river, and has a population of 2,000, all of whom are negroes. During the war negroes fled from all parts of Eastern Carolina to Newbern for protection, as this city was one of the two which were entirely under control of the United States Army. Quartermaster Horace James had them moved out of Newbern across Trent river, and on the same spot where now stands James City five or six hundred were placed. Considerable attention was paid to them by Northern people who were then in Newbern, and soon the negroes came to the conclusion that the land on which their humble homes were erected had been given to them by the Government.

A town council was elected, a mayor appointed and a regular city government instituted, but the land does not belong to the occupants, at least such is the decision of the Supreme court. The land was owned by Mrs. D. V. Shepard, who was of a philanthropic disposition. She never molested the squatters. After her death the property reverted to Mr. James A. Bryan, who tried to disabuse the negroes of the false belief which prevailed. They would not be persuaded, and he resorted to the courts thirteen years ago. The James City people contested the suit of Mr. Bryan and it dragged through the courts until, three years ago, the Supreme court decided that the property belonged to Bryan. He had valued the land, according to the tax books, at $1,000. It is now thought to be worth between $75,000 and $100,000. Bryan undertook to arrange amicable terms with the negroes, but they would not believe that their homes were owned by him, and refused to pay him rent or to buy him out.

The whole State of North Carolina has watched the proceedings with interest, feeling that some day serious trouble would ensue. The trouble has come. A month ago the Sheriff sent three deputies to dispossess the negroes, but the latter resisted so strongly that the officers left. Since then Mr. Bryan has offered to give the James City people their churches, school houses, and public buildings, to charge only $1 per month for the best residences, 50 cents for the medium class and 25 cents for the poorest houses, but the people tenaciously cling to the belief that they are being wrongly dealt with and that the Government will ultimately come to their relief. They have said they would lose their lives in the attempt to keep their houses, and refuse to listen to the advice of their preachers and the more intelligent of Newbern's negro citizens. Some of the more violent negroes have threatened that they will, if driven from their homes, burn the city of Newbern.

This state of affairs, a town of 2,000 negroes openly defying the law, led the Sheriff to call on the Governor for troops to aid him in performing his duty.

The Director of the Washington Mint has sent to the Lady Managers of the World's Fair two models of the head of Isabella, one of which will be selected by them to appear on the face of the 25-cent souvenir coin.

One model, a very beautiful face in profile, represents Isabella as a young queen. The other is a full view of a mature woman.

The design for the reverse of the coin represents a beautiful woman kneeling, holding a distaff and unwinding flax, emblematic of woman's industry. The lettering on the reverse will be: "Board of Lady Managers" above and around the figure, and below the words: "Columbian Quarter Dollar." On the face the lettering will be: "United States of America, 1893."

Five of Richmond's pretty girls captured the combined fleet at Fortress Monroe and the handsome young officers left in rather a desperate mood Monday morning. It remains to be seen says the N. Y. World if they can find consolation among the New York belles. There is an indescribable charm about the manner and voice and gentleness of a Southern girl, however, which it is always hard for a fellow to forget and sometimes hard for him to forgive.

Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal. . .

S. S. S.

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. McLEMORE,
Henderson, Tex.

TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Tenney's Bons and Chocolates.

Tenney's of New York

The Merry Month of May will soon be here with its warm and pleasant weather, you with many others will join the picnics and of course want Pickles, Cakes, Crackers and Candies, and as we with such goods hold ourselves in readiness to serve you, hope for a generous part of your patronage.
FRESH FRIUTS and VEGETABLES daily received.
ROYSTER'S FINE CANDIES just received.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Waking Both Ends Meet.

This is the difficult task in life with many of us who are older and less agile than the young gentleman shown in the picture.

The stocking of a pantry is an expensive pleasure at best; but we reduce the tariff to a minimum by selling "Perfection" Flour at $5.25 per barrel, and other fine fancy and staple Groceries equally low. New Crop Cuba Molasses, and little Shafer Hams—a big "run" on both.

"Daisy" brand of Sugar Cured Canned Corn at 15 cents beats the world. Very tender and very sweet, equal to 20c. goods.

Prompt city deliveries free.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1893.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS,			GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
STONEWALL PLOWS,			SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON PLOWS,			STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS,
PLOW LINES,			PLOW LINE ROPE,
TRACE CHAINS,			HAMES,
BACK BANDS,			SINGLE TREES,
CLIVIS IRONS,			PLOW BOLTS,
SPADES,	Sash, Doors, Blinds.	Lime, Hair, Cement.	SHOVELS,
FORKS,			RAKES,
HOES,			MATTOX,
BUSH HOOKS,			BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE,
Agent.

3—16—93 tf

THE GÆLIC,

—with a reputation second to no—

SODA FOUNTAIN

in North Carolina is again in operation. Close attention is promised to every detail in manufacturing

SODA WATER, SYRUPS AND DRINKS

by approved formulas. No pains or expense will be spared in our efforts to deserve the liberal patronage heretofore received.

4—6—93 H. E. HORNE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

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DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
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11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney at Law.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Office in Sheriff's building.
10—6, 92—6m

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.
THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.
H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
2—9—tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................APRIL 27, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............. 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Tenneys Bon and Chocolates.

The Guilford Greys have decided to disband.

The young folks anticipate much pleasure in a number of excursions on the Cape Fear River so soon as the weather becomes settled and warmer.

The election of a Mayor and Board of Alderman takes place next Monday. As yet there is no open opposition to the Democratic candidates.

F. I. L. I. Benefit.

There will be a concert next Friday night at Williams' Hall for the benefit of the Independent Company's Armory fund.

The Independent Company is making extensive preparations for the celebration of its 100th anniversary on August 23rd. Let all of our citizens co-operate with the company and make it an event to be proud of.

We received some delicious strawberries from Mr. James Thames. While berries this season are not remarkably large, they are well flavored, and the abundance the market affords is proof of the success of all who cultivated them.

We have before us a copy of the Baltimore Herald, a large and prosperous looking paper. Mr McKee Barclay, formerly of this city, is on its staff, and his excellent engravings and brilliant reportorial work can be readily recognized, and adds no little to the value of this excellent paper.

Sewerage.

Now that the water works are nearing completion it is time to think about the sewerage question. There is no doubt that the water works will be of little use unless there is a complete system of sewerage. It is a necessity, and is bound to come.

Religious Notices.

Bishop Watson will visit St. Thomas's Church the first Sunday in May (7th); service at 11 A. M., and Christ Church, Rockfish, on the same day; service at 4 P. M.

Rev. R. N. Pratt, of Bennettsville, S. C., will preach in the First Baptist Church next Sunday morning and night. The public are invited to attend these services.

A Home for Tar Heels in Chicago.

Mr. J. C. S. Timberlake, who ten years ago so royally entertained the North Carolina Press Association at Waynesville, is now one of the proprietors of the Columbian Hotel in Chicago.

Mr. Timberlake cheerishes a high regard for North Carolinians and hopes to entertain ten thousand of them during the World's Fair at his magnificent hotel on the corner of State and 31st streets.

A Horrible Tragedy.

Edinboro Scurlock, who lives two miles from town, committed one of the most fiendish deeds immaginable. Last Sunday while his daughter was sleeping he saturated the bed and the clothing of the girl with kerosene oil, and then ignited it, the whole blazing up fiercely and horribly burning the girl, from the effects of which she will die. It is said that Scurlock mistook the girl for his wife. The man has not yet been captured. There are threats of lynching among the negroes.

Hall—Edgerton.

Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock Miss Lina H. Hall, the charming and accomplished daughter of Major and Mrs. Thos. G. Hall, was united in marriage to Mr. J. W. Edgerton, one of Goldsboro's rising young men. The ceremony, which was a private one and took place at the residence of the bride, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Huske, assisted by the Rev. Thos. Atkinson. After an elegant wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton left on an extensive honeymoon North.

Fires.

Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock Mr. N. Ingram's slaughter house in the suburbs of the city was found to be on fire and before aid could be rendered was beyond control and burnt to the ground. The loss on the building and the meat it contained is estimated at $275 with only $180 insurance.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock policeman Frank Maultsby discovered fire in Reniger's saloon on Hay street and promptly sounded the alarm. The fire engine was soon on hand and succeeded in getting the flames under control. The damage is about $200 to the stock, very little being done to the building.

Mr. W. J. Lutterloh Dead.

The Chatham Record has the following notice of the death of Mr. Washington J. Lutterloh, brother of Mr. Thomas S. Lutterloh, of this city: "The many friends of Mr. Washington J. Lutterloh will regret to hear of his death, which occurred, on last Saturday, at his residence in Baldwin township, after a sickness of several weeks. He was about sixty years old, and was one of the most prominent citizens of this county. For many years he was a magistrate, and in 1890 was elected a county commissioner. He was a brother of Mr. Thomas S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, and leaves a widow and one child."

People and their Movements.

Mrs. E. E. Howell and son are visiting relatives in Goldsboro.

Miss Roberts, of Newbern, is visiting Mrs. B. R. Huske.

Miss Sallie McEachin, of Laurinburg, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. T. J. Shaw, of Carthage, made the OBSERVER a pleasant call last week.

Mr. Edsall, after a stay here of several months, has returned to New York.

Messrs. R. W. Bidgood, Jas. Kyle and Capt. W. E. Kyle spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Mr. W. F. Scott, of the firm of R. D. Knight & Co., Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting his aunt Mrs. J. J. Croswell.

Mrs. E. E. Moffit and Mrs. H. W. Jackson, of Raleigh, are visiting relatives in this city and Little River Academy.

Mr. Goelet Myrover left for Florida last Saturday, where he goes to accept a position on the Jacksonville Times-Union. We wish him unbounded success.

Base Ball.

The season in which Base Ball fever is prevalent is just opening. While one's pulse is now weak only a short time must elapse before it becomes quite strong. Any manifestations of its presence in our midst is hailed with delight by the countless admirers of this manly and exhilirating game. That it promises to be a notable feature of the amusements here this season was evidenced in the organization of a club this week, composed of many good citizens, who are ardent admirers. They will permit no interest to lag, but will make things lively. Here are the members:

Dr. H. W. Lilly, President.
Geo. A. Burns, Manager.
R. B. King, Sec'y and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Lilly, G. A. Burns, W. C. McDuffie, Jr., E. L. Pemberton, C. L. Taylor, Jno. C. Haigh, Dr. J. W. McNeill, M. McI. Matthews, G. Overbaugh, A. H Slocomb.

Round Trip Tickets to Richmond.

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets to Richmond, Va., on account of the ceremonies attending the re-interment of ex-President Jefferson Davis's remains, from its important stations at reduced rates. Tickets to be sold from North Carolina points on May 28th and 30th, good to return until June 3rd, 1893. The rate for individuals from Wilmington will be $11.25; Goldsboro $7.65; Fayetteville, $9.80; Rocky Mount, $5.85. For military companies, in uniform, in companies of twenty-five or more, on one ticket, from Wilmington. $8.45; Goldsboro, $5.75; Fayetteville, $7.35; Rocky Mount, $4.00. For veteran organizations, in uniform or wearing badges, in companies or camps of twenty-five or more men, on one ticket, from Wilmington, $6.55; Goldsboro, $4.45; Fayetteville, $5.70; Rocky Mount, $3.45.

Reduced Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. will place spcial rate tickets on sale to Greensboro, for the Commencement of the State Normal and Industrial School. Tickets will be on sale May 21st to 23rd. The rate from Wilmington will be $6.05.

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets to Chicago on account of the World's Fair, from all its important stations at reduced rates. Tickets to be placed on sale about May 1st and to continue on sale until October 27th inclusive, with extreme limit for commencing return journey from Chicago November 5th, 1893. The rate from Wilmington will be $36.15; Fayetteville, $32.25; Goldsboro, $32.50.

Cumberland Court

The Spring Term of Cumberland County Superior Court will convene as usual on the 8th of May, Judge Spier Whitaker presiding.

How North Carolina Suffers from Trusts.

Mr. S. R. Kepler writes to the N. Y. World as follows: The cigarette trust is the one that more especially interests the people of this State, and is the one that most foully robs them, destroys their substance and preys upon their vitals. Before the formation of the American Tobacco Company there were resident or special agents to buy tobacco in all our tobacco markets. Now no cigarette tobacco is bought in open market. One buyer of the trust is apportioned to each market in the State and he names the price that he will pay. No other dealer dares touch the particular grade that the trust wants, because he will be blacklisted and cannot find sale for any purchase he might make. The plan of buying by the trust robs the people of North Carolina and Virginia of $5,000,000 yearly.

I hope your efforts to bring the trusts to book and make them amenable to law is not a hopeless and fruitless one. It is not a good sign, however, nor is it encouraging to weigh the acts of our leaders and our public officers against their professions and pretenses.

The last legislature of this State, which adjourned in the early part of March last, had before it a bill for the suppression of the operations of the tobacco trust in the State. It was confidently expected by the people of the State that the bill would pass and become a law. The bill was, however, defeated by a powerful lobby of the tobacco trust, and the man who led that lobby, R. B. Glenn, of Winston, is one of the most prominent applicants for the office of District-Attorney for the western part of North Carolina. Mr. Glenn has the endorsement and influence of many of the political leaders of the state.

The members of the Legislature that killed the Anti-Trust bill were elected under the inspiring influence of the Democratic platform which declares for suppression of trusts by law. The members themselves have been for years loud denunciators of trusts and monopolies. Yet, they came to vote on the only bill introduced during the session that would show whom they served, the people or the trusts, they promptly did the trusts's bidding and killed the Anti-Trust bill.

Thus is contrasted the professions and acts of men in this State in regard to trusts. As a fitting end to the chapter, the legislators whose professions and acts are above recited adopted as a State motto, "To be rather than to seem to be."

The question now is whether Mr. Olney as judicial head of a Democratic Administration is going to live up to the demands of the party as regard trusts, or whether he is to do no better than Attorney-General Miller, who has been censured and condemned for failing to do his duty in having the Anti-Trust law executed and obeyed.

The Columbian Celebration.

The enthusiastic manner in which the leading papers of Chicago and the country have alluded to 'The Chicago Spectatorium" would seem to stamp it as an enterprise way beyond anything hitherto known. The Chicago papers, with a single voice, gave it the greatest commendation. The Herald alluded to it as "one of the most fascinating features of the Fair;" the Post said that "it will attract more attention during the Fair than did the Eiffel Tower." The Inter Ocean characterizes it as "one of the wonders of the Fair." The Chicago Globe said it was "marvelous and would be the object lesson of the Exposition." The Staate Zeitung said it would "be the grandest sight that was ever given to the public," and the Tribune said it was "a new order of entertainment on a scale never before attempted." The Detroit Fress Press said it would be "a great attraction with the object of making an alliance between Nature and art." The Commercial Gazette of Louisville said it was "a wonderful work of creative genius which would rival the Fair itself and surpass the most splendid achievements of the modern stage.' The Louisville Courier Journal said it was "a remarkable combination of science and art. A spectacle whose splendor would eclipse anything ever before witnessed." The Memphis Appeal Avalanche said: "Watterson called it a wonder and that is what the Spectatorium really is. Such an alliance between Nature and art never before effected." The Sadalia Gazette alluded to it as "A mechanical triumph." The St. Louis Republic called it "a combination of spectacle and oratorio with many mysteries of mechanism." The Ledger and Transcript of Philadelphia said it would be "one of the great prominent attractions of the West."

The following extract from an after dinner address delivered by Mr. Steele MacKaye at a banquet given by the Directory of The Columbian Celebration Company to its stockholders, shows why the name of the great Spectatorium was changed. In closing his address Mr. MacKaye said: "Chicago has pledged over a million of dollars for the completion of the Spectatorium. The Directory of The Columbian Celebration Company did me the honor to give my name to this building. I appreciate profoundly the opportunities their action afforded me to connect my name with an occasion which is sure to become historic, but after mature consideration—and a hard struggle with the natural pride of the old Adam within me—I realized that there was a worthier thing to be done. In recognition of the unexampled public spirit of this generous city, I have deemed it but just to substitute its name for my own in connection with this institution and therefore, upon my motion the Directory has reconsidered its former action and rechristened this creation—changing the name from 'The MacKaye Spectatorium' to 'The Chicago Spectatorium.' Apropos of this action I desire to assure you that I am sincerely glad to subordinate the rights usually accorded the inventor in these cases to my personal obligations as a man. And now I pledge you my word that I shall work as hard for the success of 'The Chicago Spectatorium' as I could possibly have done had it borne my own name."

The Work of the Axe.

Washington Post.)

Some of the Democratic politicians in Washington, in fact, nearly all of them, are much more cheerful than a month ago. They have come to the conclusion that the administration intends to give the rank and file of the party a pretty fair showing after all. It was their original belief, based upon expressions coming from the White House and the various departments, that changes in office would be made only where changes were compelled; that the spirit of the Mugwump was abroad in the land, and that civil service reform had at last come to stay. For some reason best known to themselves they have changed their minds. It is now the conviction that by the 15th of next July there will be a clean sweep in all the offices, or nearly all, that are not directly governed by the civil service law.

President Cleveland, they say, has already made more changes than he did eight years ago after the same time spent in the White House—has made more, in fact, than any executive since Grant. They further aver that Secretary Morton has followed gradually in his footsteps, and that the beheading record of Secretary Gresham is unequaled. It began immediately after he took the portfolia, and has continued with undiminished ardor and severity. It is believed to be inspired by his desire to get rid of many men whom he thinks have been in the department so long that they come to regard the positions as their personal property—have developed into the stage that is ordinarily known as the "barnacle."

While Postmaster General Bissell has been slow to make removals in the higher places, the occupants of the lower positions are going merrily enough and with a swiftness that ought to satisfy any well regulated Democrat. Secretary Smith is doing as well. The only member of the cabinet who fails to satisfy the Jacksonians is Mr. Olney. He is undoubtedly using up plenty of time and does not seem disposed to hurry. Taking it altogether, the Congressmen say that while the President has shown great independence in making his own selections, in many cases disregarding Representatives, he has certainly been speedy enough, and if he maintains his present rate for a couple of months the party will have nothing of which to complain.

The Home-Rule Bill.

New York Herald.

It was expected that the Home-Rule bill would pass its second reading easily. The significant thing is that Mr. Gladstone's majority is still unbroken at its highest figure. Except for the weakening of one member on particular points of detail there is not a sign of defection.

It is expected that in the committee stage the measure will receive some amendment, but these amendments will not be such as the opponents of the principles of the bill may suggest and will not in any respect destroy its essential character. They will be rather certain modifications of detail on which the friends of the bill are agreed. The probability now is that it will go to the Lords without a single amendment not entirely agreeable to Mr. Gladstone, and supported by a compact, undiminished party vote, more confident of the wisdom of the measure and more enthusiastic in devotion to Ireland's cause than on the day when Parliament assembled. In the great debate the Tories have not won a point.

It is commonly conceded that the decision of Friday night was decisive of Home Rule. There will be continued opposition, of course, but henceforth it will be hopeless of practical results. It will assume the form rather of protest than of confidence.

The Lords, to be sure, may throw it out. That will be a check, but not a defeat. No action now conceivable can prevent the accomplishment of substantial local independence for Ireland. However obstinate the peers may be in sentiment, they will take care not to offend too dangerously the sentiment of British impatience with their class privileges. They know how potently Mr. Gladstane can rouse that sentiment if they challenge him to the effort.

It is a great satisfaction that Mr. Gladstone on each occasion of a crisis displays fresh energy and his old superiority. His fame acquires new splendor in every conflict of debate, and day by day he is proving his right to the rank of England's greatest statesman.

General News.

Owing to the gold to be shipped from New York to Europe the reserve fund has been, it is estimated, reduced to $96,000,000.

Three feet of snow fell in some parts of Minnesota last Thursday, and great damage was done to growing crops. Damaging snows also fell in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

United States Minister Potter presented an autograph letter from President Cleveland to the King of Italy on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's marriage.

Emperor of Russia has signed the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia, and the ratifications have been exchanged by the United States minister and the Russian foreign office.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has given his chateau and estates at Reichenau, on the Styrian Alps, valued at 5,000,000 francs (about $2,500,000), to be used as a hospital for sufferers from lung diseases. He will make the necessary alterations and place in it 500 beds.

The University of Paris will congratulate formally the Philadelphia Philosophical Society upon its centennial anniversary. The address describes Franklin and Lafayette as "ineffaceable memories" in the lives of the French and American nations and as "bonds of affection" between the two countries.

Tuesday afternoon two young reporters, named M. Durant and Walter Howard, started from Atlanta to race on bicycles to Chicago. Howard left two hours in advance of Durant. Neither knows the route to be taken by the other. A purse of $150 has been raised, the winner is to get $100 and the loser $50.

Several days ago the Alabama Central railroad sent a package by the Southern Express Company to pay salaries of their clerks in the Birmingham office. Yester day the package arrived and on being opened, contained nothing but pieces of blank paper. The amount was $1,269. Three messengers handled the package.

Count Kalnoky, prime minister of Austria, has notified United States Minister Grant that the Austrian government will not grant an exequator to Max Judd, of St. Louis, appointed consul-general for the United States at Vienna. The reason given was that M. Judd is an Austrian by his former allegiance and is engaged in the emigration business.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

There are Sarsaparillas and Sarsaparillas; but if you are not careful in your purchase, the disease you wish to cure will only be intensified. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other. It is compounded from the Honduras root and other highly concentrated alteratives.

It is only of late years that rheumatism has been treated as a blood disease. But that this is a correct theory is proved by the extraordinary success attending the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in this painful and very prevalent malady. It seldom fails of radical cure.

No. 1362 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 23, 1892.

I have sold your Extract for 18 or 19 years and always recommend it very highly. Have been opposed to the sale of the bulk hamamelis, and told my customers that I much preferred Pond's Extract as it had absolutely cured me of a very severe case of Piles when all other remedies failed (which is a fact) and just one bottle did it. H. A. HITCHCOCK.

Constipation and *sick-headache* positively cured by Japanese Liver Pellets; 50 pills 25 cents. Sold at King Bros.

Fits, dizziness, hysteria and all nervous troubles cured by Magnetic Nervine. Sold and guaranteed by King Bros.

Japanese Pile Cure is an unfailing cure for every kind and stage of the disease. Guaranteed by King Bros.

Johnson's Oriental Soap imparts a delicate odor and leaves the skin soft and velvety. Sold by King Bros.

DIED.

CLARK—At her home in Fayetteville, on the 20th inst., Mrs. DELILAH CLARK, in the 81st year of her age; widow of Isaac W. Clark. deceased.

Charles E. Pease
Of Connersville, Ind.

Hip Disease

A Boy's Terrible Experience

Given Up by Physicians—Considered a Confirmed Cripple

"For the benefit of other sufferers we state the case of our boy, who was taken with hip disease five years ago, when three years old. The trouble began with stiffness and severe pain in his knee, which suddenly went to his hip. The doctor pronounced it a genuine case of hip disease, and said if he lived he would

Always be a Cripple.

Imagine our feelings! Charlie was entirely helpless. When we went to his bed to move or turn him for rest, he would scream as though we were murdering him. After two months, I happened to read of a similar case cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is hardly necessary to say that I pulled for a drug store and got a bottle. This was in April. We gave it to our boy, and in July several places on his hip gathered and broke. When we had taken a bottle and a half of the Sarsaparilla we saw that his general

Health Was Improving.

His color was better. In fact he was better in every way. The sores entirely healed up. We got him crutches and he walked with them for nearly two years. He grew stronger, and now for two years has had no sores, and has not used a crutch for over a year. He limps a little

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

but is in the best of health, goes to school, runs and plays just as lively as any of the boys; he walks over half a mile to Sunday school and return every Sunday.

"My wife and I think there never was such a medicine made as Hood's Sarsaparilla." ISAAC W. PEASE, Connersville, Ind.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOIS She can refer you to many of its friends.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes—a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	75
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	11	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	12	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	7@0	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	7@0
Rio,	25@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	80
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.50
EGGS	11	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new.	60	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling dull..........7¾
Middling..........7½
Strict Low Middling..........7¾
Low Middling..........7
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25½ cents
Rosin dull at 65c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 11.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 8 3-16 cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 28½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.00.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 1.00 per bbl. for Strained and 1.00 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.70 for Virgin, $1.70 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

A 25 feet steel tape line. Finder please return to Ferris & Richards, office Fayetteville Water, Light & Power Co., Fayetteville, N. C., and claim reward.

4—27—93 1t

NOTICE!

TO CONTRACTORS!

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., May 31st, 1893, for the erection and completion of a brick Court House building at Fayetteville, N. C. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the chairman, at Fayetteville, and at the office of Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. Estimates will be made on a cash basis. Eighty-five per cent. will be paid during the construction on monthly payments, and balance on completion. A bond of $20,000 will be required, and a certified check of $300 must accompany each bid, for the faithful carrying out of proposal.

W. C. TROY,
N. W. RAY,
W. S. COOK,
J. A. McPHERSON,
GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Building Committee.

4—27—93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACTS WON'T DOWN!

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY GIVES A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF INSURANCE FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID IN.

Mr. J. D. Brooks, Special Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, has been in town for the past few days in the interest of his well known and popular company, and although money matters are so close, he has done some business. The Mutual Benefit is one of the very oldest Companies in America, and has assets amounting to over fifty-one millions of dollars. The official reports made to the Insurance Departments of the different States show that it has paid a larger average dividend than any other American Company. In liberality of policy contracts and fair dealings with its patrons it has no equal. As evidence of what its patrons think of the Company, we give a few of a great number of testimonials from the most prominent and successful business men in the State, as follows:

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE CO., N. C., April 22, 1889.

Mr. John C. Drewry, State Agent Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR:—I am this day in receipt of my policy, No. 149,639, in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., for $20,000 on the ten-payment plan. I commenced insuring my life some fifteen years ago, and have examined various plans and companies. The "Mutual Benefit" I have carefully looked into, and in consideration of its age, great strength, economical management, large dividends and especially the many liberal features of its policy, I pronounce it the most desirable life insurance I know of.

Yours truly,
LAWRANCE S. HOLT.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3, 1892.

Mr. John C. Drewry, State Agent Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—After a careful examination of the condition of the various Life Insurance Companies represented here, and of the policy contracts issued by them, I can say, without hesitation, that I consider the Mutual Benefit head and shoulders above them all, and would prefer a policy in it to any life company I know. I already carry a policy for $5,000 with you, and as soon as I can I shall take another, larger, if possible, than this one.

Yours truly,
B. G. COWPER, Gen. Ins. Ag't.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1891.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I consider the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark a first-rate company and safe in every respet. I have had one policy in the Company for over nineteen years, and have recently taken out another for $10,000 being well pleased with the first and the large dividends return on it.

Respectfully,
I. BATES,
Pres. New Hanover Bank.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1891.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I hold a policy in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company which was taken out in 1874, and I regard the Company one of the best and most reliable institutions of its kind—well managed and safe.

Yours truly,
B. G. WORTH,
of Worth & Worth.

4—13—93

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

DWELLING HOUSE

FOR RENT.

That elegant residence, known as the "Willie Sheetz Place"—new, conveniently and pleasantly located on Cool Spring Street. Gas all through the house, and excellent water and other conveniences on the premises. For rent at lowest figures. Immediate possession given. For particulars apply at

SHEETZ'S FURNITURE STORE.

4—20—93 2t

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, COCO COLA is on draught.

Note Outstanding.

Any person holding a note given to John Campbell by L. A. Blue for $400, will please present it within thirty days for collection to

L. A. BLUE.

4—20—93 3t

TO BOARDERS.

Reduced rates for summer months begin April 15th, at

HOTEL LaFAYETTE.

Rooms in Overbaugh House *free.*

M. McI. MATTHEWS, Mgr.

4—20—93 4t

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Patterson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 2 th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 13th day of April, 1893.

ED. R. McKETHAN.
Public Administrator.

4—20—93 6t

A NEW REGISTRATION ENTIRELY!

According to the reading of the New Charter it has been decided that a NEW REGISTRATION entirely of the voters of the CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE is necessary to entitle them to vote in the election to be held

MONDAY, MAY 1st,

for a Mayor and 14 Aldermen for said City. The undersigned, therefore, will be found at the store of H. R. Novitsky up to and including Saturday, 29th inst., for the purpose of registering voters entitled to vote in said election.

W. G. HALL,
Registrar.

4—20—93

KING BROS.,

Druggists and Pharmacist,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.

4—13—93 tf

Notice to Policy Holders.

The Atlanta Home Insurance Company and the United Underwriters Insurance Company having withdrawn from Fayetteville, notice is hereby given to the Policy Holders of said Companies that any endorsements desired on outstanding policies must be obtained from the home office in Atlanta, Ga.

4—13—93 3t

Is Your Life Worth Anything

to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

Equitable Life

and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

W. J. RODDEY,
General Agent for the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, South Carolina.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

Ladies, Insure your Lives!

PROVIDE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

Take a 15 or 20 year Policy. If you die your children will get the money, and if you live to the end of the period, you will get the money yourself. Every mother should insure her life for the benefit of her children.

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Husband and Wife may also be had, payable at the death of the first. Or,

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Business Partners, payable at the death of the first. For Rates, etc., call on or address

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
New York Life, Fayetteville, N. C.

3—30—93 1m

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

DON'T FORGET

THE OLD STAND!

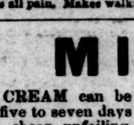
Where you can always find a full line of Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,
D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf

DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Ills. book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

MILK

AND CREAM can be kept perfectly fresh and sweet five to seven days WITHOUT USING ICE. Simple, cheap, unfailing. Sample free. Write.

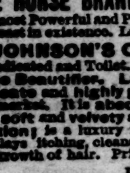
THE PRESERVALINE MFG. CO.,
Sole Mfrs. and Patentees 10 Cedar St., New York

Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

4—6—93 5t



JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL!
Instant Killer of Pain.
Internal and External.
Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP.
Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Established 58 Years.

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FROM WHICH TO SELECT:

Most Desirable

ARTICLES FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks,
Silver-plated Ware
—AND—
Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son,
Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

Sale by Order of Court.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., in case of T. S. Lutterloh vs. J. E. Davis I will, on Monday, May 1st, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction for cash, about 30 acres of land, beginning on the bank of Big Rockfish Creek and running S. 8° E. 10 chains 50 links to the corner on the Robeson County Line, then N. 74° E. 61 chains to a stake; then N. 8° E 9 chains to Rockfish Creek, then up the creek to the beginning.

J. B. SMITH,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.

4—6—93

NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP; PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,
Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4—6—93 tf

INSURE WITH

McNEILL & CO

Life and Fire Insurance.

Office. Room 5, Thornton Block,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nearly $75,000,000 of Capital Represented.

2—9—93

Young Men
Young Women

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

BY OBTAINING SUBSCRIBERS FOR

The Southern States.

Is a beautifully illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the South. It is full of interest for every resident of the South and ought to be in every Southern household.

Everybody Can Afford It

as it costs only $1.50 per year or 15 cents for a single copy.

We Want an Agent in Every Southern City and Town. Write for sample copies and particulars to the

MANUFACTURERS' RECORD PUBLISHING CO.
Baltimore Md.

4—6—93

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 9, 1893—tf

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

COMPLETE MANHOOD
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every Man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.
Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
3—16—93—tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "*First.*"

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

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H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Manager.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N C

Items of Interest.

According to the report of the Auditor of Virginia, the negroes of that state pay taxes on real estate valued at $9425,685, and on personal property valued at $3,342,950.

It has been estimated that a bell of common size, whose sound would penetrate a distance of three to five miles on shore, could, if submerged in the sea, be heard over 60 miles.

Near the equator and towards the poles the ocean is less salt than in other parts. This is no doubt owing to the abundant rain at the equator, and to the melting of the ice in the polar regions.

The "Life Tree" of Jamaica will continue to grow for years after it has been dug up and its roots exposed to the sun. Leaves severed from the limbs will remain green for weeks. The tree can only be destroyed by fire.

One of the latest contrivances that the kodak fiend has invented is the photographic gun, which, it is claimed, will secure pictures at the rate of a dozen a second of any object aimed at, no matter what its position or how rapid its motion.

It is claimed by the Cleveland Leader that by the annexation of the suburban towns of West Cleveland and Brooklyn in the election Monday, Cleveland will have a population of 322,000. This will make it the largest city in Ohio and the ninth in the United States.

Li Po Tai, the most noted Chinese doctor in the country, has just died in San Francisco He came from Canton about 1850 and built up a large practice, having white people as well as his own countrymen for patients. The Emperor a few years ago sent him the highest Chinese medical diploma.

Silk worms are not the sole source of the production of silk; it is also obtained from several vegetable substances, but of an inferior and less durable description. Excellent colored silk is obtained from the prepared and finer fibers of the bamboo, which is much in demand for clothing in tropical countries from its lightness and porosity.

In Germany every servant girl is obliged to own a little blank book for stamps. Once a week the mistress pastes in the book a twopenny or halfpenny stamp, which is purchased from the Government. When the girl gets old, or should she fall ill, the stamps are redeemed by the government, so that the girl has a small sickness or old age fund. This custom was ordered by the Emperor about two years ago.

A New Argument Against Corsets.

H. C. Dodge in Chicago Sun.

This
is the
shape of
a woman's waist
on which a corset tight
is laced. The ribs, deformed
by being squeezed, press
on the lungs till they're
diseased. The heart is
jumped and can-
not pump; the
liver is a
tor-
pid lump;
the stomach,
crushed, can not
digest; and in a mess
are all compressed. There-
fore this silly woman grows to
be a beautiful mass of woes,
but thinks she has a lovely
shape though hideous
as a crippled ape

This is
a woman's
natural waist
which corset never
yet disgraced. Inside it
is a mine of health. Outside
of charms it has a wealth.
It is a thing of beauty
true, and a sweet joy
forever new. It
needs no artful
padding vile
or bustle big to
give it "style."
It's strong and solid
plump and sound, and
hard to get one arm
around. Alas! if women
only knew the mischief that
these corsets do they'd let
Dame Nature have her
way, and never try
her waist to "stay."

What a Nobleman Does With His Horses.

Baron Hirsch has given to hospitals, homes and benevolent associations, principally in London, without regard to their creeds or nationalities, all the money won by him upon the turf during 1881 and 1892. In 1891 the winnings amounted to £7,000 and last year to £35,000. The amounts received from him by various institutions vary from £4,000 to £300. Several of them received £2,200, the largest beneficiary of all being the London hospital. There are some forty institutions on his race money list, among them Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home, the Temperance hospital, the German hospital, St. Andrew's Convalescent Home, the Bethano Convalescent Home, St. Mary's hospital and the Orphans of Mercy.

Of course such racing establishments as the owner of La Fleche keeps up in England and the continent involve great expenditure. Experts determine that the Baron's English stables alone cost him £25,000 a year, so it seems that he has not deducted his racing expenses from his winnings, but has given away all the money his horses have secured. It has not been uncommon in England for the winners of great sporting events to give money liberally for the purchase of plate. The largest gift of that sort was a piece of plate of the nominal value of £1.000, given by Lord George Bentinck in 1837, to be run for at the Goodwood.

The Good Old Times.

"Then times were good,
Merchants cared not a rush
For any other fare,
Than Johnny cake and mush."

But now times have changed, and the plain and simple fare of the forefathers is done away with. Patent flour, and high seasoned food, and strong drinks, have taken its place, and, as a result, dyspepsia, impure blood, and diseases of the stomach, liver and lungs are numerous This great change has led one of the most skillful physicians of the age to study out a remedy for these modern diseases, which he has named his "Golden Medical Discovery." Dr. Pierce in this remedy has found a cure for Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, in its early stages, and "Liver Complaints."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO NO An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 23, 1888.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WANTED.

A Live, Wideawake Agent in Every Town in North Carolina to Handle Robbins Hold-Backs.

They are invaluable to anyone who drives. Can be attached to any shaft vehicle in ten minutes and render a smashup from runaway teams unlikely.

The prices for these attachments range, according to finish, from 60c. to $1.50.

The following speaks eloquently in favor of the device:

This is to certify that I have the Robbins Hold-Backs and would not be without it for any consideration, as I had a practical illustration of its benefit yesterday in a runaway—it saved my buggy from total wreck and my horse from injury.

W. C. McDUFFIE, M. D.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 9, 1892.

Address
J. C. HUSKE, JR., Manager,
2—23 tf Fayetteville N. C.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.
ORANGE, MASS.
28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. BOSTON, MASS. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ST. LOUIS, DALLAS, TEX.

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A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.,
AGENTS, FAYETTVILLE, N. C.

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New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

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Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, April 29
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 6

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, April 29
PAWNEE.....Saturday, May 6

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, April 25
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, May 2

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Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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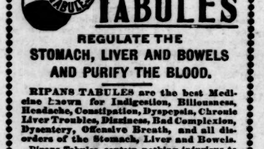

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—box (6 vials), 72 cents; Package (4 boxes), $1. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect March 13th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hill,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:06 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 a. m
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 a. m
Arrive Madison,	11:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 37. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 35. Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Weldon..	P. M. 12 30	P. M. 5 08	A. M. 6 15	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 33	6 01	7 23	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54		P. M.	
Lv Rocky Mount	1 33	6 01	7 23	
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	8 34		9 55	5 15
Arrive Florence	10 25	10 40		8 30

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	7 58	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 42	9 55	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	11 35	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 36. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 34		9 50
Leave Selma....				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 30		12 50

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 48 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	7 45	4 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10	9 16	5 37	
Leave Goldaboro	12 2	10 17	6 50	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 00	7 42	

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 14 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	7 48	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	1 00	9 40	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:48 P M. Greenville 6:28 P M., Kinston 7:30 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:00 P. M., arrives Washington 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M. Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 9:00 A M; arrive Latta 7.15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 2:30 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41. 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

6—23, 92—tf

CAROLINA
-Machine Company-

—DO ALL KINDS OF—

REPAIR WORK,

—AND CARRY A FULL STOCK OF—

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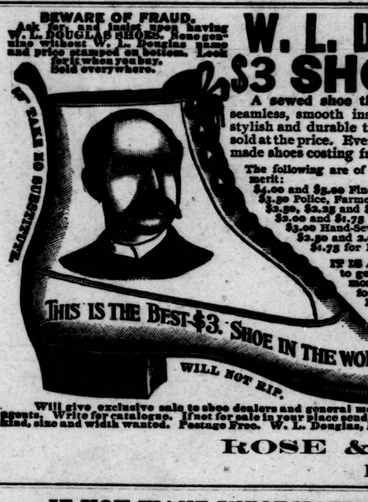

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A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

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$3.00 Hand-Sewed, FOR LADIES.
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IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463, WASHINGTON, D. C

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their peculiar circumstances.

Widows of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

Children are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

Parents are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights.

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Survivors, and their widows, of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole or Florida Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.

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Old claims completed and settlement obtained whether pension has been grated under later laws or not.

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Send for laws and information. No charge for advice. No fee unless successful. Address,

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PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

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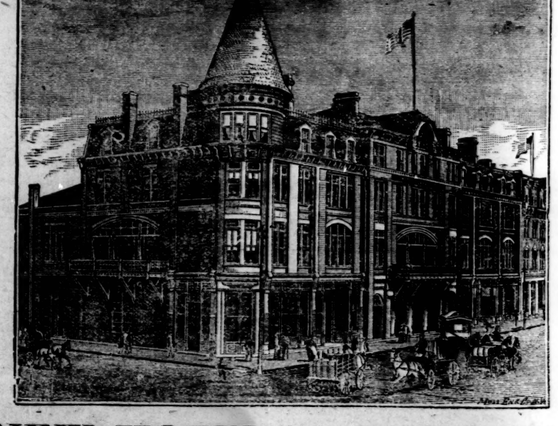

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